The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1758

FRIDAY, MARCH 13. 1741

IT is an Obſervation common enough, that our Want of Capacity in foreſeeing future Events, is far from being ſo great a Misfortune as it ſhould ſeem from that Eagerneſs with which too many ſtrive to be rid of it; but I don't think it is generally underſtood that this is a Bleſſing, and that no

ld be a greater Miſchief to Man, than giving ower to look forward into Life, and ſo anticiuture Joys and Cares. But as this certainly is ſo, properly conſider'd, it is a Truth of great nce; ſince it is capable of baniſhing from our s a very fooliſh as well as impious Inclination of ng Futurity, which has prevail'd amongſt Manll Ages, and even amongſt thoſe who paſſed for Perſons in every other Reſpect. The Demonhis Propoſition, therefore, ſhall be the Buſineſs per; and I hope my Readers will conceive it a e Relief from Politicks, as well as myſelf. To ruth, the Pleaſure is not greater, when, quitting and Hurry of the Town, one retires to a peaceRetreat, than when, after combating *Craftmon Senſe*, *Champions*, &c. one ſteals a Moral urſuing ſtill the ſame End, of making Folks bjects by making them good Men. To amuſe poor Endeavour in a Publick Writer; 'tis, in ining People to dream with their Eyes open: a Laugh is the Part of a Buffoon; but to aid erſtanding, mend the Heart, and eſtabliſh virinciples, theſe are Publick Views, and he who the Proſecution of them——— is indeed a T.

ll know well enough, that the grand Point ect to human Wiſdom is diſtinguiſhing between ſeeming Bleſſings. This Power of diſtinguiſhleed true Prudence, and a firm Purſuit of what ence points out, brings us to the Poſſeſſion of appineſs. A real Bleſſing is a Good attended Conſequences, a ſeeming Bleſſing the Apof Good drawing after it a Train of Evils. Competency is a real Bleſſing, becauſe it exe Poſſeſſor from many Cares, affords him an nity of applying his Talents, and of exerting es for the common Benefit of Mankind. Imealth is but a ſeeming Bleſſing, for to uſe it an aſſiduous and toilſome Application; meerly it is a Work of Care and Diſquiet, and to it away argues Madneſs and Folly. He was wiſe Man who prayed, *Give me neither Poverty*. Whatever accords beſt with our Faculties us. Our Minds are as unfit for ſome Degrees ledge, as our Backs for ſome Sort of Burdens; mplain of this is as prepoſterous, as if we ſhould and deplore that we were made Men and not What in ſuch frantick Humours we take for is no more ſo than the imaginary Miſchiefs fficſt Children, who cry for the Moon, or at mpell'd to go to their Books from their Play-

our Ignorance of Futurity is a real and ſolid is apparent from its Conſequences, which are good. In the firſt Place, we derive from it the moſt pleaſing of all Paſſions. Poſſeſſion es not give us near ſo much Delight as we taſte ctation. The Idea we have of any Good to e aſpire, is clearer, more lively, and by much leaſant, than what it is taken from. In ſhort, ure exceeds the Original, and our Fancy is much to us than our Underſtanding: But a Proſpect rity would deprive us of HOPE, and gives us thereof a languiſhing or an inconſoleable DeAgain, it would deprive us of *Merit*. We do not eſteem a Man for being great, as for making ſo by overcoming many Difficulties, and by exa ſteady Conſtancy in the moſt unpromiſing of his Affairs. Here again all this would be way; for what Merit can there be in coming nt ever in one's View, and which we know we ive at? The Courage of *Marius* under his Miſ has been juſtly admired for many Ages; but our tion is founded in the Incertainty of Events. We ceaſe to be amazed at his Firmneſs, could we be that *Marius* aſſuredly knew all that afterwards m, at the Time he teſtify'd ſuch Greatneſs of Are not theſe direct Proofs that Ignorance of in a Good?

But let us now turn the oppoſite Side. If we could alter our Condition, and actually take not a deceitful but true Knowledge of whatever was to befal us thro' Life; this, I ſay, would be a real Evil, nay, an inſupportable one: For we muſt then foreſee the Pain, and the Pleaſure, the good and the ill, the proſperous and unlucky Accidents, of our whole Lives. Now who could bear this? The certain Knowledge that a Pleaſure would not be laſting, muſt take from us all Taſte, and the Expectancy of Misfortunes would double the Weight of them. How would *Beliſarius* have reliſh'd his Triumphs, if he had foreſeen that he was ſtill to want Bread? *Ovid* had always droop'd, if his Muſe had foretold him he ſhould die in Exile: And *Cowley* had never given us thoſe fine Images of Country Life, if he had known the firſt Summer of his Retirement was to be alſo his laſt. Already we complain that Life is chequer'd, and that the Number of Black Spots exceed the White; Why then do we ſigh for a Privilege which would make us more miſerable, by dying all the White Spots Black at once? If, indeed, by foreſeeing we might avoid Evils, there would be ſome Senſe in thus wiſhing, but this is impracticable; for what may be avoided can never be foreſeen. Half of Pleaſure conſiſts in Surprize; the Weight of Grief is doubled, nay trebled, by Expectation: How wretched then is that Policy, whereby we exert our Faculties to leſſen our Joys, and at the ſame Time increaſe the Stock of our Inquietudes?

As theſe Reflections are dictated to us by Reaſon, ſo Experience alſo fully confirms them. The moſt chearful, the moſt pleaſant Parts of our Lives, are thoſe in which we have leaſt Foreſight. The Joys of our Childhood are frequently as reaſonable, always more unmix'd, than any Pleaſures we taſte afterwards; and the Reaſon, becauſe we think no farther. Such as either have or believe they have a Capacity of foretelling, inſtead of being gay and ſprightly, are always ſplenetick and gloomy. How many Terrors haunt the Superſtitious, which are not felt by freer Minds? Knives and Forks a-croſs ſpoil their Dinner; a Viſit on *Childermas-day* diſtracts them; and the Fall of a Salt-cellar affrights them as much as an Earthquake. Are not theſe bleſſed Effects of ſuppoſed Foreſight? What then would be the Effect of actual Foreknowledge? Where ſhould we find martial Spirit, if Hope were eradicated from the Breaſts of Soldiers? Or what Satisfaction would a new-married Couple enjoy, if they were conſcious the Marriage-Bond would be untied by Death in a few Months? We may gueſs at all this, by the Terrors which the Screaming of Owls, the Scratching of Dogs, and even the Ticking of a Death-Watch, inſpire in ſome People's Thoughts. But Dreams are of all other the ſtrongeſt Proofs: Such as are any way remarkable hang on our Minds, and till we imagine they are fulfill'd, make us uneaſy.

Nothing more violently exerciſes the Curioſity of weak Minds than the Date of Life. Yet, if from the Conſideration of this Inſtance we were to decide this Queſtion, it would certainly go againſt the Faculty of Foreſeeing. To the Uncertainty of human Life we owe many things of mighty Advantage to Mankind. How many undertake vaſt Deſigns, which prove of immenſe Benefit to Poſterity, tho' of little Uſe to the Undertakers, thro' the Errors of their Computations, or by their ſudden Deaths! Of what Benefit to Society are ſometimes the Schemes of ſelfiſh Men! And what extraordinary Effects hath the deſiring to continue Life produced! The Projector of the *New River* would ſcarce have ventur'd on that Project, if he had known how ſmall Satisfaction it was to afford him. It was with a View of Profit to themſelves the firſt Planters ſettled *Virginia*; they would ſcarcely have done ſo much purely for their Country's Service. And from a bare Hope of eſcaping Death, we are ſenſible what Experiments ſome have ſuffer'd to be made upon them. But if the Time of our Diſſolution were ſettled, and known to us, we ſhould live like condemn'd Criminals in the Shadow of Death, without Spirit to undertake anything. This is ſo certain, that the very Fear of dying hath kill'd many. In the Reign of King *James* II. the Counteſs of *Oſſory* loſt her Life by obſerving ſhe made the Thirteenth at Table. Such are the Conſequences of prying, or attempting to pry into Secrets which belong not to our Nature! Such the fatal Effects of prohibited Science, or rather, ſuch the juſt Fruits of impious Curioſity!

From theſe eaſy and natural Obſervations let us learn, to cure ourſelves of thoſe fond and feminine Apprehenſions, that it is a melancholly thing to have ſo uncertain, ſo brittle a Tenure of Happineſs as human Life; that we have no Aſſurance that what we lay out in Idea we ſhall live long enough to bring into Practice; that our Prudence dictates nothing but what is precarious; and that neither Wiſdom nor Morals can ſecure the Thread of Life. If theſe are in any degree Evils, we owe them to our own Conduct. In order to indemnify ourſelves for the Uncertainty and Shortneſs of Life, we ought to be the more frugal of Time, and cautious to live the better. If the Plans we lay down are juſt, and the Deſigns we have in view becoming rational Creatures, we need not deſpair of Satisfaction in what we do, or fear that what we leave undone will remain uncompleated. If we purſue the Meaſures dictated by Prudence, tho' they may not always produce Proſperity, yet they will certainly preſerve to us Peace. Thus it plainly appears, that inſtead of contriving how to avoid natural Inconveniences, we too commonly ſtudy how to encreaſe them; conjure up Chimeras in our own Brains, and then weakly and wickedly charge our vapouriſh Whims upon Providence, chooſing rather to arraign the Great Author of the Univerſe on the Maxims of his Government, than examine into thoſe by which we govern ourſelves. It is well the Folly of ſuch a Conduct abates ſomewhat of its Impiety.

Leaving now theſe Deluſions of our own wayward Imaginations, we will view things in their true and natural Colours. As our Underſtandings are but finite, we ſhould be puzzled and perplexed by any other Foreſight than we actually have. Our Faculties enable us to form a true enough Judgment of things before us, and which are our immediate Concern. This we could not ſo well do if our Views were more extenſive, which however would not be more ſerviceable. The Terms of Life differ as much as Faces; but notwithſtanding this, by reaſon of the Uncertainty of Death, the Age of all is in a manner equal. A Man of Thirty reckons on the next Year, according to the Law of Nature. A hale Man of Seventy thinks he may live another Year, thro' the Firmneſs of his Conſtitution. By this means Men are render'd long uſeful in their Generations, which they could not be if their Deaths were fix'd and foreſeen, as we may eaſily comprehend. On the whole, our Happineſs not depending on the Length of our Lives but on our Conduct in them, and Experience anſwering all the honeſt Ends of Foreknowledge to the full, we cannot with any Colour of Reaſon think ourſelves the worſe for not having a Faculty, incapable of doing us good, but of a Nature to render us reſtleſs and uneaſy, anxious and irkſome to ourſelves, and uſeleſs and burthenſome to Society. Thus I hope I have made good what I propoſed, and ſhewn the Expediency of our being as we are.

However let me add by way of Concluſion, that our Liberty, as moral Agents, is ſcarce reconcileable to ſuch a Power of penetrating Events to come as the Inquiſitive ſeem to aim at; and ſure there is no Compariſon between the Value of Freedom and this inconvenient Faculty, which none but weak Heads admire. Virtue is the moſt amiable thing in Man, becauſe it enables him to ſuſtain the Dignity of his Nature under all the Trials which thro' the Viciſſitudes of ſublunary things he may be forced to undergo. *Cato* therefore worthily deſpiſed *Labienus*, who would have had him *adviſe* with the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon* in the diſtreſſed State the *Romans* were in. *Cato* thought juſtly, that no *Oracle* was needful to teach that *Innocence* was preferable to *Eaſe*, and that *honeſt Men* ought to ſacrifice any thing rather than their Conſciences. With the ſame GREATNESS of MIND, but with a *better Fate*, another HERO relied on his VIRTUE and that *Courage* which flows from a *Conſciouſneſs* of being in the *Right*, whereby HE gained the GREATEST of TRIUMPHS over the *Paſſions* and *Prejudices* of his *Opponents*, and defeated a *Deſign* which was too wild for *Human Prudence* to foreſee.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, March 11. Wind E. Came down and ſailed thro' Yeſterday, the Diſpatch, Finny, for Barbados; the Penguin, Morris, for Cork; the Catherine, Perry, for Liſbon; the Lambeth, Hayman, and the Ellen, Raoul, for Oporto Alſo ſailed the Charming Betty, Carter, and the Tranſport Hoy, White, for Plymouth. Arrived the William and Mary, Sutherland, from Ca-

rolina for Amſterdam. Remains in Downs the Induſtry, a Tender to the Barfleur Man of War.

Gravesend, March 11. Paſs'd by the Catherine Rowlandſon, from Rotterdam; the Windam, Atkinſon, from Jamaica; the Young Tobias, Claas, from Friezland.

LONDON, March 13.

Letters from Rome of the 15th ult. N. S. ſay the Pope has receiv'd Letters from the Queen of Hungary deſiring him to be Godfather to her next Child, which he has conſented to and given Orders accordingly. Cardinal Coſcia having ſent the Pope a Sturgeon of 100 Wt. his Holineſs immediately ſent it as a Preſent to the Chevalier de St. George.

Thoſe from the Hague take notice of great Harmony between our Miniſter and the Baron de Reiſchach the new Envoy there from the Queen of Hungary.

Thoſe from Paris ſay the King has ſent a Letter of Compliment to the Queen of Hungary, ſuperſcribed, *To the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs our moſt Honoured and moſt Dear Siſter and Aunt the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia*, &c. and ſubſcribed, *Louis, your Brother and Uncle.*

The Letters from Cadiz of the 28th of Febr. N.S. ſay, that four Engliſh Men of War had been ſeveral Days cruizing in the Offing of their Bay.

The Dragon Man of War, with the Fleet of Ships mention'd in our laſt to have ſail'd from Leghorn, was arriv'd off Genoa, to take ſuch homeward-bound Ships as were then ready to ſail from thence under her Convoy.

From Shavington in Shropſhire we hear, that a few Days ſince the Houſe of Mr. Wright, a Gentleman in that Town was broke open, and robb'd of Plate and Money to upwards of the Value of 200 l.

From Blandford in Dorſetſhire we hear, that a Diſcovery has been made of the Knot that were concern'd in the Robbery of the Lady Hayes, the 23d of laſt Month, and that the two Principals, King and Flewell, were apprehended and committed to Wincheſter Gaol.

The Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers have adjourn'd to Monday next.

Yeſterday died at his Houſe in Spring-garden, Mr. Cook, Chief Gardener to Somerſet-houſe, and alſo to the Admiralty.

And Mr. Tucker, Gardener to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wager, is appointed to ſucceed him.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning		Evening	
	07	23	07	57

Bank Stock Nothing done. India 154 3-4ths to 155. South Sea 100 1-half to 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 1-4th to 3-8ths to 1-4th. New ditto 109 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 96 to 95 3-4ths. Five per Cent ditto Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance 90 1-8th. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 41. Premium. Bank Circulation 41. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 31. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 111.

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But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonſtrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patient finds all Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and Shaking, or Reſolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulſive, cramp-like, or Contractions of them, vaniſh and return no more; and though theſe Diſeaſes have been of many Years ſtanding, whether occaſioned by long Illneſs, faſt Living, hard Drinking, or any other Cauſe; for it performs all that can be wiſh'd for in Nervous Caſes, creates an Appetite, expels Wind, rectifies the Digeſtion, occaſions laudable Chyle, and Blood and Juices, cauſes a free and regular Circulation 'em thro' the Capillary Veſſels, revives and increaſes Spirits, warms, comforts, ſtrengthens, and replenishes Brain and whole Nervous Syſtem, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, Limbs reſtored to their priſtine Steadineſs and Strength, the Palſy and all Paralytick Diſorders and Nervous Diſeaſes ſuddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themſelves, and all about them.

This ſovereign and incomparable Elixir is prepared and ſold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Bible in Cornhill, near Stock's Market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

The Incomparable POWDER for Cleaning the TEETH,

Has withſtood, by its moſt excellent and known Virtues, the Attempts of many repeated Counterfeits, ſome have called it by the Name of Powder, others under ſeveral other Names; therefore pray take Notice, that the only true and original Powder, is ſold no where elſe, but as mentioned below: It is ſent for in large Quantities from the Nations beyond the Seas, where good Allowance is given, and is as effectual in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies as at Home.

IT has given ſurprizing Satisfaction to moſt of the Nobility and Gentry in England, for many Years laſt paſt, that it hath been publiſhed, and vaſt Quantities of it ſtill continue to be ſold.

It is ſold only at Mrs King's Toyſhop, the Blue Boy againſt the Croſs-Keys Tavern in Cornhill, and at Mr Markham's Toy-ſhop, the Seven Stars under St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, and no where elſe in England, each Box

A once uſing it makes the Teeth as white as Ivory, tho' ſo black or yellow before and effectually preſerves them from rotting or decaying, continuing them ſound to extreme Age. It wonderfully cures the Scurvy in the Gums, Defluxion, Rheum or Defluction, kills the Worms at the Roots of Teeth, and thereby hinders the Toothach. It ſtrengthens and faſtens looſe Teeth, being a neat cleanly Medicine, very pleaſant and grateful Scent, and in Virtue far exceeds any ever yet found out for thoſe Purpoſes.

All the Nobility, Gentry, &c. who ſend to Mrs [illegible] for the Powder for Teeth, are deſired to give ſtrict Orders to miſtake the Shop, (MARKHAM at length in the Seven Stars) becauſe moſt of the Toymen in her Neighbourhood, ſeeing Multitudes go to her Shop for it, have ſet up Counterfeits and ſell their Stuff in Imitation of the true and approved Powder, in Prejudice to the Publick.

The LIP-SALVE.

Which is ſo much eſteemed, and of ſo many Years Experience, and whoſe Virtues vaſtly exceed any of the Counterfeits, ſince its firſt Publication, is ſold at the ſame Places at 1 s. each Box.

For in two or three Hours time it heals them, tho' ever ſo rough or chopt; prevents the Skin from peeling, and makes them delicately ſoft and ſmooth, giving them a lovely Incarnate Colour; the Fragrancy of its Odour alſo renders the Breath fine and ſweet, and it may be eaten for its Balſamick

terday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Petersbourg, Feb. 16. O. S.

HE Great Ducheſs, conſidering that it was unjuſt that the Families of ſeveral Perſons executed in the laſt Reign ſhould ſuffer upon that Account, has granted ſignal Favours to ſome of them, and has not only ſet at Liberty the four Daughters of M. Wolinski, who were confin'd nt after his Execution, but has granted them ue of an Eſtate which that Miniſter enjoy'd

The late Duke of Courland is relaps'd, ings are preparing for his Journey to Siberia. Letters from the Ukrain ſay, that the famous Dmbo, Kan of the Calmucks, had refus'd to giance to the ſaid Duke of Courland, and to him for Regent; but that as ſoon as he heard as depoſed, and the Princeſs, Mother to the mperor, was declared Great Ducheſs and Reis Empire, he not only ſubmitted to her Title, e ſame time gave Aſſurances that he would, Occaſions, manifeſt his Affection and Fidelity ſent Government. We have receiv'd Advice f the two Ambaſſadors that is coming hither li Kan, has Orders to ſtop at a little Town from Moſcow, till he is join'd by another or, whom he has diſpatch'd to ſupply the he Chief of the Embaſſy, who dy'd upon the nd that the ſaid Ambaſſadors are bringing moſt nt Preſents, upon the Backs of 14 of the fineſt that can be ſeen. 'Tis added, that Kouli having reduc'd all Bucharia, went to Mec Capital of the Kingdom, which he put his the Poſſeſſion of, and return'd from thence to

The Regent of this Empire has renew'd all rdinances for the Encouragement of Arts and ures, and has promis'd all Foreigners that ſhall o this Country for that End, Lodging and

Feb. 28. O. S. It being obſerv'd, after the Return to Sileſia, that ſeveral Perſons had on retences introduced themſelves into his Army, e Spies upon all his Tranſactions, and for that were generally in his Quarters, and endeavour'd hemſelves in his Retinue, they began to be ſuſnd being thereupon apprehended and ſtrictly , they vary'd and trifled ſo much in their Anſhew'd that they were engag'd in ſome dange; four of 'em own'd at laſt that 30 or 40 of only come into the Army to watch an Oppor or carrying off the King. Another, ſuppoſed e Chief in the Conſpiracy, hoping to obtain by diſcovering all the Particulars of the Plot, that the Enterprize againſt the King's Perſon e executed by all manner of Means, without o the Conſequences: But as none except the Villains are capable of undertaking ſuch Com and as one cannot be too cautious of giving o what they alledge, we are far from raſhly beWhat the latter has laid to the Charge of a neighCourt, and in particular of a Perſon of the Diſtinction. General Brown, and one or two fficers, are mention'd in the Depoſitions of ſome other Accomplices. The Chief of the Conſpipended upon a conſiderable Reward if he could up the King, or in any Manner accompliſh his

a, Feb. 25. O. S. The laſt Advices from Sileſia at the Count de Schafgoſch, who was formerly f the Regency of that Duchy, and who at the ch of the Pruſſian Army retir'd from Breſlau, has Orders from the King of Pruſſia to quit that y forthwith; and that tho' his Pruſſian Majeſty anged the Government of the Principalities to he forms Pretenſion, he has made no Innovations reſt of that Duchy. Five Regiments are marching the Frontiers of Auſtria and Bavaria, which 'tis e to be join'd there by 15,000 Hungarians, whom Counts of that Kingdom have engag'd to furniſh.

rid, Feb. 17. O. S. The King having thought eprive Don Ferdinand Verdes de Mentenegro of el Management of the Finances, he is ſucceeded n Joſeph del Campillo, who was not only Intendneral of the Marine but Intendant of the Army in Arragon. His Majeſty has alſo made him Preſident of the Council of the Finances, Secretary of the Univerſal Diſpatches of that Department, and Superintendant General of the Publick Revenues. The great Promotion of Officers which the King was to make is again put off to next Month, thoſe who came hither to ſollicit Preferment being ordered back to their Poſts, and the Duke of Montemar's Departure to join the Troops deſign'd for Italy is alſo ſuſpended.

Breſlau, Feb. 26. O. S. Some Days ago a Party of the Auſtrian Troops ſurpriz'd the little Town of Frideck, when the Pruſſian Gariſon being too weak to reſiſt them was oblig'd to retire to the Cattle, whereupon the Auſtrians plundered the Place. In revenge of this the Pruſſian Troops did the ſame afterwards at Moſſow in Moravia.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 6. On Monday Se'nnight at 11 Forenoon, a Fire broke out in the Upper-apartments of the Houſe of Armuckneſs in Argyleſhire, the Seat of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, by the Chambermaid's leaving a Backet of Live-aſhes in the Room; and tho' all Care imaginable was taken by Sir Duncan and his Servants, 15 Fire-rooms were burnt down before it was maſter'd, together with moſt of the Furniture to an immenſe Value. The Houſe being new, and not fully plaiſter'd, it burnt like Tinder; but at laſt by ſtriking down a Colonade, its communicating with the Outhouſes was prevented.

We have at laſt the agreeable News, ſent up in a Letter from a Perſon of Credit, dated at Thurſo in Caithneſs Feb. 23. viz. ' All the People of the Swecia Indiaman (which was ſome Months ago caſt away on North Ronaldſea) who took to the Ship's Boats, were ſafely landed in Zetland, and ſome of them are actually returned to the Orkneys to look after their Effects. And the Orkney Boat which had aboard 20 Perſons, among them Mr. Trail Brother to Elſneſs, and was thought to have been caſt away, is alſo ſafely arriv'd in Zetland.'

Laſt Night died Mr. David Drummond, Treaſurer to the Bank of Scotland.

HOME PORTS.

Greenock, Feb. 28. Sailed the Mary of Dumbarton, Robert Boyd, to Holland and Gottenburgh. Arrived the Jean of Glaſgow, Jack, from Virginia; and the Lydia, ——, from London, with Grain in good Order. ' We are aſſured the Renfrew, Campbell, from Virginia, is arrived at Cana in the Highlands, having ' ſailed from the Capes the 13th of January.

Leith, March 5. Sailed the Helen, Ogilvie, for Boulogne. Arrived the Henry, Scot, from Liverpool, with Cheſhire Cheeſe and Potatoes; alſo the ——, Dickiſon, from Holland.

Plymouth, March 10. Came in the Sanford, Morris, from St. Kitt's. Sailed the Ann, Morcomb, of this Place for Havre-de-grace. Juſt came in the Argyle Man of War from Spithead. ' The Anthony, Bryan, ' of Cork bound for Lisbon, is ſent in here by the ' Mary Galley of War, Capt. Harriſon, for having ' Woollen Goods on Board, as illicit Trade.'

Dartmouth, March 10. Yeſterday came in the Scipio Fireſhip; with the Little Betty, Barker, from Guernſey, laſt from Falmouth and Plymouth; alſo ſeveral Coaſters *under her Convoy*. The Cheſter's Tender came in Yeſterday, and ſailed again this Morning. This Day came in the Goodhope, Dicker, of and for Middleburgh from Rochelle. Wind E. N. E.

Weymouth, March 11. This Day ſailed the Portland, Ruſſell, of this Place for Virginia. Came in the Norton, Wall, of this Place from the Weſtward. Wind E. N. E.

Deal, March 12. Wind E. by N. Remain in the Downs the William and Mary, Sutherland, from Carolina for Amſterdam; the Ann, Connell, from Gibraltar for Hamburgh; and the Induſtry, a Tender to the Barfleur Man of War.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Amſterdam, the Union, Klinkert, from London.

At Montſerat, and ſail'd for Nevis, the Aaron, Moon, from Liverpool.

Paſs'd by Dover the 9th inſtant, the Girlington, Buſtoll, from Rotterdam for the Coaſt of Africa.

LONDON, March 14.

Letters of the 21ſt ult. from Turin ſay, that the King of Poland's Miniſter the Count de Fleming is arrived there with an important Commiſſion from his Maſter relating to the Affairs of the Empire.

Letters of the 5th inſt. from Francfort ſay, that the Landgrave Henry of Heſſe Darmſtadt, late a Lieutenant General in the Emperor's Service, and who had given Proofs of his Valour on ſeveral important Occaſions, dy'd lately at Butzbach in Wetzeravia, aged 67.

Thoſe of the 2d from Nuremberg ſay, that General Brown has cauſed ſeveral Gentlemen and their Bailiffs in Sileſia to be ſeized for holding a Correſpondence with the Pruſſians, and that he has reinforced the Garriſon of Neuſs with 800 Men more.

They write from Munich, that the Elector of Bavaria has forbid all his Subjects on very ſevere Penalties to talk of the Motions of the Pruſſian Troops in Sileſia, or of the Deſigns of his Electoral Highneſs.

The 6000 Danes in Britiſh Pay which have received Orders to march towards the Elbe under the Command of the General Count Schulembourg, are there to be join'd by the 6000 Heſſians in the Pay of his Britannick Majeſty, who have receiv'd like Orders, and are, in Conjunction with the Troops of Hanover, to form an Army of Obſervation about Eiffeld in Franconia.

Letters of the 21ſt ult. O. S. from Rome ſay the Pretender keeps his Bed by reaſon of a great Cold.

Extract of a Letter from St. Chriſtopher's, dated December 31, 1740.

" On the 27th current Admiral Ogle with his Fleet and Tranſports anchor'd in our Road, and ſailed the next Day with a fair Gale, and the good Wiſhes ſo all true Hearts."

" Admiral Vernon diſpatch'd an Expreſs to Admiral Ogle, which luckily met him here, adviſing him that 15 Sail of Spaniſh Men of War were at Porto Bello, repairing the Fortifications there; and deſiring him to meet him with all poſſible Expedition, for that now was the Time to give the finiſhing Stroke. Admiral Ogle immediately ſent away a 60 Gun Ship to Admiral Vernon, which no doubt will reach him ſome Days before the Fleet. 'Tis reported here, that Vernon will meet Ogle at Sea, and ſteer directly for Porto Bello with the Ships of War, and ſend the Tranſports to Jamaica. There are at Carthagena 10 French Men of War."

Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Morris of the Sanford, dated at Plymouth the 10*th inſt.*

" I very narrowly eſcap'd being taken the 4th inſt. by a Spaniſh Privateer, who I ſaw engaging with a ſmall Ship, which was a Tender full of Men from Ireland; the Privateer on Appearance of ſo many Men quitted her and made directly for me, but it being near Night we altered our Courſe, and by that means loſt her. She is a large Sloop and about 70 Tons, either Bermudas or Rhode Iſland built, having the largeſt Maintopſail I ever ſaw on ſuch a Veſſel; ſhe has likewiſe a clean white Bottom. The next Morning I fell in with his Majeſty's Ship the Kingſton, Capt. Norris. We were favour'd with fine Weather, and the next Day ſaw a ſmall Ship, which prov'd to be the Tender that engag'd the Privateer. We have now a fine Eaſterly Wind, and ſee no Proſpect of its changing. We left St. Chriſtopher's the 8th of January, and met with much bad Weather, and were continually under Water. Yeſterday we arrived here."

The Freefolk, St. Barbe, was lately loſt going over the Bar into Carmarthen, and nothing ſaved.

A large Ship, ſuppoſed to be the Judith, Martin, from London for St. Kitt's, paſſed by Montſerrat the 11th of January laſt.

This being the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, who then enters into the Second Year of his Age, their Royal Highneſſes will receive the Compliments of ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentry on that Occaſion.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Marquis of Bowmont (now Duke of Roxburgh) waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and deliver'd to him the Blue Garter, and Enſign of the Order, which belong'd to his late Father the Duke of Roxburgh, deceaſed.

Yeſterday died Mr. Pemberton, Secretary to the Right Rev. Dr. Sherlock, Lord Biſhop of Salisbury, and Second Son to Francis Pemberton, late of Trumpington in Cambridgeſhire, Eſq;

Laſt Wedneſday died at St. Mary La Bonne, Capt. Hughs of General Tyrrell's Regiment of Foot.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning		Evening	
	08	36	09	03

Bank Stock Nothing done. India 154 3-4ths for the Opening. South Sea 100 1-half to 7-8ths. Old Annuity 111 1-4th. New ditto 109 1-half. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 95 1-half to 96. Five per Cent. ditto 73 1-4th. Royal Assurance 90 1-8th. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 4l. Premium. Bank Circulation 4l. 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3l. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 111.

Lottery-Office, March 11, 1740.

THE *Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament for exchanging the Fortunate Tickets in the Bridge-Lottery, Anno* 1740. *for Certificates, Do hereby give Notice, That Certificates are ready to be deliver'd out for all Tickets enter'd on or before the* 10th *Day of March inclusive: And that they will begin to deliver out the said Certificates at their Office near the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, To-morrow the* 12th *Instant, and will continue the said Work of Delivery to Saturday following inclusive, from Ten in the Forenoon till Two in the Afternoon of each Day, during which Time the Business of taking in Tickets will be suspended.*

Mint-Office in the Tower.

Whereas several evil-disposed Persons have practis'd the making of Shillings and Sixpences to resemble Guineas and Half-Guineas, by putting Sceptres upon the Reverse, and gilding them over, to the great Prejudice of his Majesty's Subjects:

To prevent that evil Practice, and the Publick from being impos'd upon for the future, the above Impressions are publish'd, that all Persons may know the Difference between the Gold and Silver Coins, which is the same in every King's Coin as the above, viz. the Neck of the Head on the Guinea is without any Robe or Drapery, and the Neck of the Head on the Shilling is long, with a Robe or Drapery on the Shoulders.

As to the Gold Coin of his present Majesty, there are no Sceptres on them, but the Arms of Great Britain in a Shield.

The Difference between the Gold and Silver Coin of Queen Anne is more difficult to be discover'd after being alter'd as above-mention'd; the Lock of Hair, which proceeds from the Nape of the Neck over the Right Shoulder, and lies on the Right Breast, on the Guineas, being the only Mark by which Persons not well acquainted with Gold and Silver can distinguish the Guinea from the Shilling, which has not that Lock of Hair.

Any Person or Persons that shall be detected in uttering the counterfeit Money before-mention'd, or any other counterfeit Money, upon Notice given to the Sollicitor of the Mint, such Offenders will be prosecuted at the Government's Expence.

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From my Lodgings in Newgate, March 9, 1740.

SInce my Misfortune of being confin'd in this Place, by Order of the Right Hon. the House of Lords, for printing the *Debates of the House of Lords and Commons, in Nine Volumes Octavo*, the Publisher of an Edition of a *Part only* of the Commons Debates, in 3 vols. 8vo, having nothing to offer in recommendation of his own Edition, has thought fit to give his Opinion of mine; but as it will ill become a Person in my unhappy Situation to trouble the World with a Paper-Controversy upon this Head, I chuse only to refer the Curious to the Two Editions, to convince them of the many notorious Falsehoods asserted at the End of the long Advertisement of the said 3 vols and beg Leave to conclude with desiring, in his own Words, that Gentlemen would

Be *careful* to *observe*,

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The *disguised Publishers* of the Edition in Nine Volumes, well knowing the *Truth* of the above *Assertion*, have made Use of their Interest (as *Partners* in several Publick Papers) to forbid the inserting of my Advertisement, thereby hoping still to continue their Imposition on the Publick, under the Name of a Person *remarkable* for every *valuable Qualification*, and whose late extraordinary Letter to the Booksellers (concerning the large Number of Books left in *his* or *their Hands* which now continue to be sold *against*, and in Contempt of the Order of THE HOUSE OF LORDS) deserves a *suitable* Notice.

I therefore take the Liberty to acquaint the SEVERAL GENTLEMEN *behind the Screen*, that I shall publish a List of their many *Blunders and Mistakes* in a few Days, and I think it would be greatly to the Credit of their Book to subjoin their *several Names to the Publisher's*, that the Publick might not be unacquainted with Persons of the greatest Honour and Reputation in Trade.

To the AUTHORS *and* PROPRIETORS *of* MANUSCRIPTS, *or other Copies design'd for the Press.*

THE Booksellers in general having Unhappiness to lie under the Imputation of [illegible] Properties of learned and ingenious Men, and enriching themselves by the Fruits of their Study and Labours, while they allow them but scanty Premiums, and make use of all [illegible] to deceive and impose upon them, to the great Discouragement of Learning, and Detriment to the Publick, who are [illegible] depriv'd of many valuable Pieces; in order to remove [illegible] any other Prejudices, several Booksellers have form[illegible] themselves into a Society, and offer the following Proposals to whom it may concern.

1. That they will give ready Money to any Author or Proprietor of a Work which shall be approved of by two Persons of Judgment, to be nominated one by the Author, the other by the Society, who shall also fix the Price to be given for the Author's conveying to the said Society his Right and Property in such Copy.

2. That if the Author chuses not to part with his whole Interest in the Copy, and had rather wait the Event of Sale, he shall receive the full Moiety of the Profits arising by Sale of the first and all future Editions of it, deducting the Risque, (the Expences of Paper, Print, and other Incidental Charges, being first deducted) the other Moiety to the Society for the Hazard they will run, the Money they may expend, and for their Skill and Care of Management, &c.

3. That the Paper shall be bought at the best Hand, the Work printed on the neatest Types, at the Rate agreed to pay for both, and proper Vouchers produced to ascertain the Payments; and none but Persons of Credit, either Booksellers or Printers, to be dealt with; and the Rates of Publishing to be the same as Publishers usually reckon to Booksellers.

4. That all Pamphlets, from three Sheets (which usually sold for Six Pence) to Books of any Size or Price, be receiv'd, if approv'd, on any Subject in the whole Circle of Learning; nor shall POLITICAL PIECES be excluded on either Side the Question, where not offensive to the Manners; for one establish'd Rule of the Society will be, not to be of any Party themselves, but to observe a strict Impartiality; and Names to be concealed, and the utmost Secrecy observ'd, if requir'd.

5. That a reasonable Price shall be paid for such Pieces as will not make three Sheets as above, in order to be inserted in a Twelve-penny Pamphlet, to be printed under the Title of the PUBLISHER's MAGAZINE, which Means the Publick may receive a curious Piece in one, two, or more Volumes annually, and many small Pieces will be thereby preserved, and handed to Posterity.

So many Advantages will accrue to Authors from these Proposals, besides the Security of their Copies from Piracy (as the Society will be able to make Reprisals on those who shall invade their Property) that no more need be said on that Head.

And to the Publick in general this Design will be highly advantageous, as it will be a Means, at an easy and reasonable Rate, to bring to light many curious Pieces in every Branch of Science.

Gentlemen therefore who incline to take Advantage of, and encourage this Design, may apply to Thomas Osborne, Bookseller, in Gray's-Inn, who, till a publick Office is fitted up for the Use of the Society, is appointed to transact the necessary Business.

The said T. Osborne gives ready Money for any Library or Parcel of Books.

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For that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' ever so many Years standing, and that without any Salivation or the least Purging, which by an unaccountable Error is generally advised, although always found rather to increase than confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much famed and most pleasant Chymical Tincture,

WHICH, without the least Trouble or Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, does not only at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and intirely destroy the Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced of; they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices of the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, Pimples, blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Pains of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, Aches, Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies concealed under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Diseases.

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